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2. Herein is the Specification to the Invention: (including the manner and the process of making it).

The invention is a circuit composed of electromagnets and their associated black box inputs (circuits) that create the necessary magnetic fields to impose a pinch effect on hydrogen ion plasma, creating a working fusion reactor. There are sixteen torus magnets at the outside, as shown in the drawings (originally sent and here revised for dimensions) that are arranged in the shape of a spoke arrangement with a central torus placed perpendicular to the planes of the sixteen torus'. The outer torus' have four wave forms transmitted into them that are passing through four different wires that are superimposed on each other sequentially. The inner torus has a wire system that is parallel to the torus plane, and the outer torus have their wires in the true torus orientation. The inner torus receives a constant voltage, the outer torus' receive the waveforms. The outer torus' have the distinction that the magnetic field going around the circle of the torus appears to be allways increasing, (in fact, it is only a mathematical illusion that it is allways getting larger, it simple has a constant derivative due to the summation of the individual waves). The inner torus complements the fied relationship in such a way as to contain the plasma of hydrogen ions that have been apriori produced by electrolysis of hydrogen. The invention constitutes the magnets and not H+. What is being patented is the topology of the wires as they relate to the waveform that produces the desired field relationship, and therefore, the bracing of the wires, (i.e. the supports that keep the wires from deflecting, is not shown for clarity, i.e. not put in the specifications of the plans.) There is a psuedo-plan north, and it reveals that the wires are wound clockwise on the west-most magnet and the current in the central magnet is going clockwise, in order for the pinch effect to take place in the plasma. There is a master power source which is considered a black box source of direct current power. The waveform black boxes are sin wave generating circuits involving electromagnets, capacitors, and transistors and resistors and wires that produce the components of the fourier series of the master signals references which create the field relationship necessary for fusion to take place. The drawings accompanying the specification indicate the directions of the vectors of the current, electric, and magnetic field relationships that implement the existence of a pinch effect through electro-magnetism. These directions are crucial elements of design. The sin waves in the master circuitry are superimposed with addition circuits that are actually induction coils. The ciruits have regulatory mechanisms such as frequency and amplitude and phase shift control in order to keep the fourier series as close to the perfect form of the functions of the waves as possible, using public domain electronic components that are scaled up dramatically. The master signal is a theoretical triangular wave that cannot actually be constructed because it has sharp edges, which electricity cannot imitate. The theoretical wave is implemented in reality by a spline function that involves curved functions and which is divided into four functions that add up to create the effect of the original triangle wave. The four functions are implemented by approximation with the fourier series involving two hundred sin waves per spline function. The spline function is described in the accompanying computer programs. The reason that the circuit works is because the derivative of the magnetic field is constant, creating a constant electric field. This is shown to be true by Faraday's law. The individual torus create an electric field passing through their donut holes perpendicular to the plane of the torus' and parallel to the plane of the master torus wich is covered by another set of wires that add on to the field relationship

a vector completes the pinch effect in the master torus so that fusion can take place. the invention works because once the components have been constructed within a certain dimensional framework: minimum and maximum values, the input voltages of the master signals can be raised higher and higher until fusion is achieved. The central torus has a minimum inner possible diameter of three feet and a maximum inner possible diameter of twenty feet and minimum outer possible diameter of ten times the minimum inner possible diameter, and a maximum outer possible diameter perhaps twelve times the inner diameter. The extraneous torus' chain link the inner torus with a play of a factor of between four and eight times the inner diameter of the inner torus.

Herein is the Patent Claim and Patent Abstract for the Purpose of Filing the Invention Application:

- A. Title: Magnetic Bottle for Plasma Containment
- B. Cross-Reference: None
- C. Reference to Computer Program Listings: The computer programs originally supplied with the initial application show the computation of the fourier series of the master signals, giving the amplitude of the sin wave generating circuits for the four signals that pass through the outer torus'. The following programs: cw1.m, cw2.m, cw3.m, cw4.m, cw1.pas, cw2.pas, cw3.pas, cw4.pas are used to make the spline computation; i.e. the computation of the function that is physically equivalent to a triangle wave. The following programs: colpitts4w2.m, colpitts4w4.m, colpitts4w6.m, colpitts4w8.m are used to take the spline function and generate the design of the oscillators that compose the fourier series of the spline functions, thereby setting the component sizes of the inductors and capacitors of the colpitts oscillators that generate the sin waves for the circuit to work.
- D. Background of the Invention:
  - 1. Field of the Invention:  
Electromagnetic Physics, Electronics, and Plasma Physics
  - 2. Description of the Related Art (problem solved by invention)  
The invention constitutes an electrical engineering achievement because it delineates the mathematics of the waveforms that create the pinch effect with public domain electronic components such as the sin wave generators, which are Colpitts oscillators, and can be constructed with the aid of metal workers. The reaction takes place because of knowledge about the actions at the core of the Sun.
- E. Summary of the Invention:  
It uses the laws of electromagnetism to create the desired pinch effect for constructing a successful magnetic bottle.
- F. Abstract of the Disclosure (nature and gist):  
The invention is a circuit composed of electromagnets and their associated black box inputs that create the necessary magnetic fields to impose a pinch effect on hydrogen ion plasma, creating a working fusion reactor. The black boxes are sin wave generating circuits involving electromagnets, capacitors, and transistors and resistors and wires that produce the components of the fourier series of the master signal reference which create the field relationship necessary for fusion to take place. The master signal is a theoretical triangular wave. The theoretical wave is implemented by a spline function which is divided into four functions that add up to create the effect of the original triangle wave. The four functions are implemented by approximation with the fourier series involving two hundred sin waves per spline function. The reason that the circuit works is because the derivative of the magnetic field is constant, creating a constant electric field. This is shown to be true by Faraday's law. The individual torus create an electric field passing through their